Standard Patterns

For April, here. New pleated back skirt patterns, new shirt waist patterns, "Cut to Fit," as only Standard Patterns do fit.

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Manufacturer of Grilles and Fret Work.

IN THE

Monday Bargain Sale RUGS

"MONDAYED" THUS:

50 fine Symrna 50 fine Axminster 50 Nubia Wilton 50 Axminster Mats 60 large size Smyrna

G

ALL BRIGHT NEW GOODS Come get a "Mondayed" Rug-Early in the Morning

Albert Gall

Carpets, Draperies, Wall Paper,

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Hardwood Floors laid, finished and refinished.

OH, I LIKE IT!

-I LIKE-

Quaker Bread

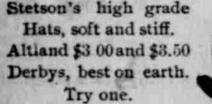
Because it is well baked, the shape of the loaf is such that it will bake through nicely, then it has such a nice flavor, that is had got beyond her view. About five min-NUT - LIKE, SWEET AND WHOLESOME, and it keeps moist longer than any other bread. Oh, yes-

Quaker Bread

Is my choice, first, last, and all the time. I get it at the grocery.

Sam Altland

The Old Reliable Bates House Hatter, Stetson's high grade



CONFERENCE IS CALLED

TO CONSIDER AN ARTICLE ON CON-DITION OF WATER MAINS.

Mayor Taggart and the Board of Safe ty Consider the Matter-New Water Contract.

Mayor Taggart and the members of the Board of Safety held a conference yesterday afternoon to consider the publication in the Journal of the condition of the water mains that have been down several years. The city officials are preparing to ing her alive. Thinking possibly she had enter into a new contract with the water company and have, for some time, been quietly pursuing their investigations.

They have found the conditions to be as indicated in the Journal article, but, as the mayor and members of the board said yesterday, they do not want to unduly alarm the business men of the city. While they recognize that the situation is serious they hope the big water mains in the central portion of the city will hold out fall again. until new ones can be laid.

The mayor said, last night, that very little of Friday's conference with the Board of Safety and the fire chief was devoted to the consideration of the water been a fruitful theme for conference and consideration ever since Vice President Davis, of the water company, notified the city, some time ago, that the big mains were in bad condition, due, as he claimed to the inroads of electrolysis

The matter will be still further consid ered by the Board of Safety and Mayor Taggart, in connection with the proposed to her discovery, it having been found new water contract.

Aged Colored Woman Dead.

Mrs. Harriet D. Carter, colored, widow of "Uncle Ed" Carter, at one time proprietor of the Bates House barber shop, died, yes terday, at No. 1422 North Senate avenue, aged eighty-three years. She had lived in this city thirty-eight years and prior to that time taught school at New Albany, The funeral will occur at the Ninth Pres byterian (colored) Church, Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with interment at

Insure with The Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company.

THE MYSTERY GROWS

NOT A TRACE OF MISS CARRIE SEL-VAGE CAN BE FOUND.

She Disappeared from the Union State Hospital on the Morning of March 11.

AND THE BOTTOM EXAMINED FROM BROAD RIPPLE TO THIS CITY.

Complete History of a Case That Is Truly Remarkable-Search Continues.

The water was drawn from the canal yesterday and a thorough search of it was made between Broad Ripple and this city in an effort to find the body of Miss Carrie Selvage, who disappeared from the Union State Hospital Sunday morning, March 11, at 10:45. The effort was futile, except to satisfy the relatives of Miss Selvage that her body was not in the canal

Her whereabouts are as much of a mystery as ever, and the members of her family have given up all hope of again seeing her alive, but will continue the search with a view of finding her body. J. W. Selvage, of 2017 North New Jersey street, offers a reward for information leading to the finding of his sister.

The disappearance of Miss Selvage pre-

failing, and, though she knew of her ail- good as those of any other candidate. He ment and failing mental faculties, which caused her to keep as much as possible from the sight of friends and relatives, she became homesick last fall and was taken home, where she remained for several weeks. Her condition became worse, and it was thought best to send her back to the sanatorium, but when the matter was mentioned to her she positively refused to return. Thinking a change might be beneficial, and upon the recommendation of a physician, she was sent to the Union State Hospital in November last. Within two months a change for the better was noted, and the family entertained hopes of her complete recovery. Despite her improvement she still shunned the society of every one and was frequently found crouching in a closet in an endeavor to hide herself. One time while at the Fletcher sanatorium she wandered away and went on a street car to Fall creek, where she wandered around for sveral hours, finally returning to her home. About two weeks before her disappearance, when left alone for a few moments, she went away from the Union State Hospital and was found walking on Capitol avenue.

THE DAY OF ESCAPE. Sunday, March 11, was a bright, warm day, and Miss Selvage and her nurse were out on the front porch for the fresh air and sunlight. The nurse was obliged to wait upon another patient and conducted Miss Selvage to her room, shutting the door into the hall. She had not been there more than five minutes when one of the hospital physicians left the place and noticed Miss Selvage standing at the window. He said she watched him very closely and until he utes later the nurse returned to the rooms, intending again to take Miss Selvage to the porch. Miss Selvage was not in the room. As she frequently hid herself in the closet, that room was examined, but she was not there. Then other rooms on the same floor were searched and at length the whole house was examined. Then attaches of the hospital went about the neighborhood inquiring for her, and the only clew to her whereabouts was obtained from a twelve-year-old lad, George Potts, who said he had seen a woman, dressed as was Miss Selvage, running across Capitol avenue, going west on Eleventh street. Though he paid but little attention to her.

he thought at the time that she was much excited, but did not follow her. Joseph W. Selvage, the woman's brother. was advised about 6 o'clock that night, and he and another brother at once started out to find her. They followed the clew given by George Potts, but they were unable that night to get any further trace of her. The search was continued the next morning. particular attention being given to the neighborhood of the hospital. A house-tohouse canvass was made, and when nothing more was learned there the field of operations was extended and finally it was learned that a strange woman, whose description was similar to that of Miss Selvage, had been seen in the vicinity of the workhouse and on Northwestern avenue Haste was made to follow these clews, but at last the trail was lost and it was not certain that the woman referred to was Miss Selvage. After two days' search the family were frantic with grief and many of their well-to-do and influential friends came to their assistance and personally helped in the search. The country all along the canal, Fall creek and White river was gone over. Still there were no tidings of the missing woman. All of the underbrush along the creek, river and canal was examined, haystacks, where there were any evidences of having been at all disturbed, were looked into, corn and fodder shocks were overturned, outbuildings, old barns, sheds and vacant houses were examined.

all without the desired result. THINK SHE IS DEAD. The night of March 11 was unusually cold. as were the following two or three days, and, as Miss Selvage left the hospital clad in felt house slippers, a flannelette wrapper and with no headdress or wraps of any kind, the missing woman's family, after so much search, gave up all hope of again seebeen overcome and failen into the canal. systematic search of it was begun and continued for several days, but the body was not found. Rumors of wandering women reached Mr. Selvage and he made haste to follow up the clews. A woman who was seen near Flackville was said to answer the description of the missing woman, but it was afterward found that she was an inmate of the poor farm and had wandered away. A message from Franklin saying that Miss Selvage had been found there only raised their faint hopes to let them

Trips were made to the east, and the residents of Lawrence, Allisonville, Broad Ripple. Nora and other villages were questioned, but none of them had seen her. So anxious were the members of the family that even the slightest clew was taken up and followed, and upon the statement of a but it is understood the matter has 'Spiritualist the Crawfordsville road was explored without gaining additional information. A wandering and very thinly clad woman was cared for over night at Broad Ripple by a family who thought she was Miss Selvage. The woman proved to be a fortune teller. Trips were then made to the country schoolhouses, where complete descriptions of the missing woman were given in the hope that the children would talk of the matter at home and thus lead there were hundreds of families in the surrounding country, and even in the city, who seldom if ever read a newspaper. With the view that she might have wandered about and fallen into cisterns and outhouses. twenty young men were got together for the purpose of searching such places. The city as far north as Fall creek was divided into districts of four squares each, and a

> IN EVERY DIRECTION. Zionsville was formerly the home of the Selvage family, and they have many friends at Lebanon. Though it was no thought she would try to get there, having shown a disposition to shun her acquaintances, the roads in that direction were gone over, as well as all the cross reads. As a last resort Mr. Joseph W. Selva

very careful and systematic search was

in some unknown manner and place, made arrangements with the water company for the water to be withdrawn from the canal, not being satisfied that the men who had been dragging the canal for several days had not dragged over her body without finding it. Early yesterday morning Mr. Selvage and several friends and workmen went to Broad Ripple, and the canal was thoroughly examined all the way to the Indiana-avenue bridge. The water in the canal south of Broadcut was not all drawn out, but the search gave no evidence that the body of Miss Selvage was in the canal. Mr. Joseph Selvage said last night that the quest of his sister's whereabouts would continue, though he did not know what more could be done. He has offered a reward, and asks that persons having old wells, cisterns and outbuildings on their premises in which a person in distress might have fallen or crawled for shelter be examined. Though every attempt to find the missing woman has thus far failed,

some of the friends of the family are of opinion that Miss Selvage has been taken in and is ill and under the care of persons who have no sense of the anxiety caused them by the missing member of the family, and who do not read the newspapers. They think possibly she may yet be found. Miss Selvage wore when she left the hosbuilding. pital a dark blue flannelette wrapper and black felt house slippers. She has dark blue eyes, the pupils of which are unusually large, and because of an operation are pear-shaped rather than the usual shape,

HIS IDEA OF GOVERNING THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

the small end of the pupil pointing toward

the nose. Her hair, which is dark brown

and slightly tinged with gray, is quite thin.

He Talks Freely on the Subject-The Howard Boom for Governor a Taggart Scheme.

W. S. Haggard, of Lafayette, spent Sunsents many peculiar features. For many day in the city, a guest at the Denison. months she was a patient at Dr. Fletcher's He says he feels that his chances for sesanatorium. Her mind and eye-sight were | curing the nomination for Governor are as says he has made a pretty thorough canvass and finds that people generally agree with him on the question of nonpartisan control of state penal and benevolent in-

Mr. Haggard yesterday gave his views on this question. "I believe," he said, "that people have a right to know the views of a candidate on any important question. I believe in minority representation on boards of control, and as I am certain that if all the institutions were under the conintendent nineteen-twentieths of the Republicans of the State would insist that such superintendent should be of their party faith I see no reason why the super intendent of a single institution should not conform to the same rule, and I know of no reason why he could not exercise the functions of his office in a nonpartisan spirit as well as if he were a Democrat. agree that all of the institutions should be kept out of politics; that they should not be used to advance the political ambitions of any man or combination of men. Not that the attaches should have no politics, but that they should not be allowed to combine in the interest of any candidate. The merit system should prevail in the selection of all subordinates, and every county in the State should have representation in the state government according to population. I have found in my canvass of the State that about one-third of the counties have little and many of them no representation of any kind in the state gov-

THE HOWARD BOOM.

A Prominent Democrat Says It Is Taggart Scheme.

A prominent Indianapolis Democrat, in speaking of the Howard gubernatorial "boom" yesterday, was not inclined to accept the matter seriously. "Do you know what I think," said he; "I believe that this Howard boom, and this Zollars boom and also the Menzies boom are all in the interest of Taggart."

The prominent Democrat went on to say he had little faith in Mayor Taggart's assertion that he would positively not be a candidate for Governor. "I suppose he really isn't a candidate," said he, "when you come to analyze the question. But it will be like the mayoralty nomination. H was not a candidate and only yielded to the overwhelming clamor of his friends. It may be the same way with the gubernatorial situation. Taggart is not a candidate, but may become one because of the demand of his party." The prominent Democrat intimated that the convention might compromise on Taggart after a ballot or two had been cast for Zollars, Howard, Menzies, etc. In connection with the Howard boom the man said he believed that the talk about Judge Howard was started for the purpose of injuring B. F Shiveley's candidacy, since he and Howard reside in the same city. The Democrat further intimated that Mr. Taggart was the originator of the scheme. He said that if Shiveley was nominated it would not be because he was popular with his party, but because he was the nominee of the last

The Republican Party of Indiana. The origin, organization, growth, success and achievements of the Republican party in the United States constitute one of the most interesting passages in our history as a nation. The complete history of the party would be largely a history of national progress during the period of its existence, as would its history by States of the various Northern States in which it has had its greatest strength. "History of the Republican Party in Indiana," by Russel M. Seeds, treats the subject more thoroughly, as far as known, than it has been treated in or for any other State. In the nature of things such a history must necessarily omit many things, as indeed every history does, but it must be judged by what it contains rather than by what it omits. This one presents in comparatively brief compass a very intelligent account of the organization of the Republican party in this State, of its successive conventions, platforms and campaigns, together with biographical sketches and portraits of many of its leaders, notices of its clubs, etc. An opening chapter on government by party is followed by others on "Causes and Birth of the Republican Party," its "Beginnings in Indiana," "Campaigns and Platforms," "Republican State Government," "Influence Upon National Affairs," etc. There are biographical sketches of 226 persons known as Republican leaders, with portraits of many. Of course, hundreds of persons who have at one time or another been leaders in the party are not mentioned, but it would take several volumes to include them all. A few typographical errors in names occur, as John D. De Frees for Defrees; John P. Upshur, once secretary of the interior, instead of Usher; Robert W. Thompson instead of Richard W. Thompson; James Hughex, judge of the Court of Claims, instead of Hughes: Andrew G. Curtain, war Governor of Pennsylvania, instead of Curtin; Boles, of Sons of Liberty fame, instead of Bowles; Malon D. Manson instead of Mahlon D. These errors do not detract from the merit of the book, but they detract somewhat from the perfection of its otherwise beautiful pages. As a whole the text does great credit to the author, or editor, as he is modestly styled on the title page. Typographically and mechanically the book is a very hand some production and will be a surprise to those unacquainted with the book-making resources of this city. It is published by the Indiana History Company and printed on the press of Levey Brothers &

Senator Newby in Town.

Senator L. P. Newby, of Knightstown, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was at the Denison Saturday night. He stopped over on his way home from the southern part of the State, not being able to make satisfactory railway connections. He says he is well satisfied with his chances for nomination in the state

New Planos, \$165 and up, at Walschner's,

and other members of the family, having no other idea than that she had perished BISHOP RAISES

> DEDICATION OF CENTRAL-AVENU CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL ROOM.

The Congregation Responds Liberally to Bishop McCabe's Pleading -The Sermons.

The dedicatory services of the new Sun-E. Church were held yesterday afternoon, the services being conducted by Bishop McCabe. Aside from a solo by Mrs. Fugate,-the reading of the dedication by the bishop and the responses by the trustees the meeting was entirely devoted to raising the money necessary to pay off the debt incurred by the erection of the new

The original cost of the building was \$23,000. About \$10,000 of this amount had been provided for, leaving \$13,000 to be raised. At yesterday morning's service immediately following Bishop McCabe's powerful sermon on "Church Building" nearly \$9,000 of the debt was raised by voluntary subscription. When the services began in the afternoon Bishop Mc-Cabe informed those present of the good work that had been accomplished in the morning and then made a strong appeal for the rest of the money. Said he:

"I want to see if we can't dedicate this beautiful temple to the Lord this afternoon without the grip of death upon it. I mean by that to dedicate this Sunday school to the Lord without a dollar of debt hanging over it." He said there was but a trifle more than \$4,000 yet to be raised, and if those present would give him half of it he would get the rest of it at the Roy.

Boy He is famed for his ability as a fine physique. E. B. Rawls, presiding elder of the district, for a few remarks. The elder spoke very briefly, saying he was rejoiced that a church in the district had set an examsaid he did not know whether the other ward and upward. The building of the Sunday school extension, he said, had been a great undertaking, and the minister and the officers of the church were to be heartily commended for their efforts, which had een so successfully carried out.

When Elder Rawls had concluded his remarks Bishop McCabe appointed a number of men and women present as a committee to solicit subscriptions from the audience. In two hours' time the bishop \$260 more than he asked for. He then announced that the rest of the money would e collected at the evening services. Mrs. Fugate sang a solo, followed by the reading of the dedicatory exercises by the bishop. At the conclusion of the dedication Bishop McCabe in response to a number of requests sang a number of hymns in a way that brought the tears to the eyes of many of those who had heard him sing years ago. One man who had evidently been a soldier exclaimed: "That song brings back Chaplain McCabe of the sixties." There were no addresses made, and at the conclusion of the last hymn sung by the shop the meeting was dismissed with the benediction. Rev. William A. Quayle and Rev. C. E. Bacon, who were to have been present at the dedication, were unavoid-

The bishop's sermon in the morning on 'Churca Building' was of the kind to oosen the purse strings of his congregation. His sermon was devoted almost entirely to the progress of the Methodist Church in the way of material improvements. He said the Methodists were building four churches every day, notwith-standing the cry of the free-thinkers that Methodism was on the decline. He told of innumerable instances of the liberality of men and the good that had been accomplished by them. He said there was always a way somehow that was provided. He said that in the olden days under the excitement of doing a good deed men had oftentimes given more than they could really afford, but they had been repaid in other ways. He said that no man ever did anything for the glory of God but that he was repaid a hundredfold.

MONEY ALL RAISED.

Bishop McCabe's Great Work at the Central-Avenue Church.

Bishop McCabe did a great day's work raising money for the Central-avenue Methodist Church yesterday. Chaplain Mc-Cabe has been characterized by one of his ardent admirers as "the man who has raised more money for Christ than any other man in America," and yesterday's results bore strong testimony to the truth of that statement. Thirteen thousand dollars were raised at three services. Most of the amount was pledged during the morning and afternoon meetings, and last night there remained only \$2,050 to collect. According to the rule that the last part of a subscription is the hardest to obtain. it required a little over an hour to secure the necessary amount to complete the \$13,000. A pleasing incident was the contribution, after Bishop McCabe had completed his work, of \$10 by Mrs. Ira B. Bugbee, "to allow for shrinkage," as it was expressed by the gentleman who made known her

subscription. At the conclusion of the effort to complete the necessary amount the pastor delivered a brief talk, in which he stated that the \$13,000 raised during the day would be sufficient to finish paying for the new Sunday-school rooms and also to provide for redecorating the main auditorium and frescoing its walls and ceiling. He also said, with considerable pride, that the Sabbath-school rooms are among the finest in the country, and directed the sexton to illuminate them in order that those present last night might have an opportunity to see the beautiful addition to their church for which they had just helped to pay. "If you meet a stranger in Indianapolis," said the pastor, "who asks you where there is a church that is out of debt point him out to Central-avenue.'

THE BISHOP'S SERMON. Bishop McCabe preached an interesting gospel sermon last evening, taking for his

text the words, "And the desire of all nations shall come." In the course of his remarks he made the following reference to the Jews:

The Jews are yet waiting for Him, are

yet expecting Him. Is it not a very painful thing that a whole race has missed the way, that the people to whom the promise was made, first to the Jew and then to the gentile,' that they have missed their way, that their ancestors did not know the Lord Jesus when they saw Him. The splendor of the promise seemed to be lost in the poverty of its fulfillment. Indeed, it was said of Him that 'He came unto His own and His own received Him not.' I think the united churches ought to bend their energies in the direction of the conversion of the Jews to Jesus Christ, and we are succeeding. I want to tell you to-night that there are five hundred thousand Christian Jews in this world. I want to say to you to-night that the prospect is splendid for our bringing that whole race to acknowledge Jesus as their Messiah." The bishop dwelt earnestly upon the certainty that is to be found in belief in Christ as the Savior, citing instances of great thinkers who have declared that they had

no doubt of their salvation through Christ. Continuing along this line he said: "And that is the reason why He is fitted to be the Desire of Nations. A thing to be desired of nations must be divine. It won't do for us to have a mere human teacher; he must be divine, and Jesus Christ is divine. I hope you love to think of Him as your givine Savior. I hope you often think of Him as Paul did when he was praying; when Paul got to praying there was no telling where he would bring up; what a wonderful petition that was that flowed from his pen in the first chapter of Colossians. He said: 'By Him all things were created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; all things were created by Him and for Him; and he is before all things, and by Him all things consist.' He said that about Jesus Christ. He couldn't have said that about any mere man. We have a divine Savior. Exult that Jesus Christ, who has undertaken to

MONEY save your soul, is divine, that He is mighty

TALKS OF PHILLIPS BROOKS. Chaplain McCabe paid a high tribute to Phillips Brooks, the well-known Episcopalian divine, saying that he greatly enjoyed reading Bishop Brooks's sermons, but he remarked that occasionally he found statements in those discourses with which he could not quite agree. "I once came across a remark by Bishop Brooks to the effect that he wished his people would get over their habit if 'immediateness,' that is, of wanting things accomplished in a hurry. If Phillips Brooks had seen as many souls' converted as I have, he would never have said that. When a man wants religion he day school extension of Central-avenue M. | gets imbued with the spirit of 'immediateness.' He wants to be saved right away, and Christ can save you in a minute. The bishop referred eloquently to George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in his

"Some men get so great that their titles all fall off of them like faded bouquets. You can't give George Washington all his titles. George Washington is enough. When you speak of Lincoln you just want to say Lincoln, or Abraham Lincoln, and his whole history starts up before you." Bishop McCabe is a teller of stories of no mean ability, and his discourse las night was punctuated in a most delightful manner with anecdotes related in his in imitable colloquial style. He told of the Scotchman who, when his wife asked him: "Danny, do ye think that ye will know me over there?" repited quick as a flash, "I'll be in heaven a thousand years before think of ye at all." He spoke of his own conversion, which, he said, took place fiftysix years ago. He and a number of other boys were seated together in the little church, and no one seemed to notice their presence. Finally a good, pious deacon spied them and roared out heartily: "Boys, come to Christ, all of you." "And," said the bishop, "we all made a dive for the altar, all of us in a row." Notwithstanding his severe labors at th

three services yesterday, Bishop McCabe seemed as fresh last night as if he had only power. He is famed for his ability as a singer, and by way of explanation of his failure to respond to the general desire of the congregation to hear samples of his vocal power, he said that it was because he ple for all the rest of the churches. He had no small organ, and the large pipe said he did not know whether the other churches would measure up to it, but it for his voice. He promised, however, to the lecture which he is to deliver to-night in Central-avenue Church on the subject, Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison. Governor Mount will be the presiding officer and introduce Bishop McCabe to his audience to-night.

IN THE ENGLISH SERVICE

AN AMERICAN BOY RISES TO THE RANK OF ENGINEER.

H. Holliday McClintock, Who Lived in This City Several Years, Just Back from Cape Town.

on the British steamship "Doric," that is been in the city, the guest of his cousin, nati newspapers in connection with a re-George W. Powell, and other relatives. He is twenty-six years old and was born in property. It was said in Cincinnati that California, having escaped being a Hoosier Mr. Thompson was representing a syndiby a few months. His father, Edwin A. McClintock, was one of the early residents of Indianapolis, and his grandfather once owned a large tract of land north of Fall creek, that is now built up with resi-

entered the service of the White Star line, a British steamship company, with which he is still connected. He was on a vessel that plied between San Francisco and Hong-Kong, China. He was in Manila on the 1st day of January, 1899, while Admiral Dewey was there, and it was his ship that brought "Fighting Bob" Evans back to the United States from the Philippines. The charter of his ship had expired, and on his way to Liverpool with the vessel he stopped at Manila two weeks. Here he met many of his schoolmates from California, as he said every young man from that State who could possibly leave home enlisted. Then he started on his way to England by way of Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, the Suez canal, the Mediterranean sea, Naples, Gibraltar and thence to Liverpool, arriving Feb. 17, 1899.

ENGLISH RED TAPE. In England he applied to the Board of Trade for examination in the engineering school for a certificate. He says there is no end of red tape necessary before an application will be accepted, and many letters had to be written to the United States to secure indorsements. One requirement was that he present a certificate of birth, and ne was compelled to write to his mother, in California, and ask her to sign an affidavit | Sells the BEST Hats made. "DUNLAP'S before a notary, stating that he had actually been born. The fact that he was an American doubled the burden, and in disgust he entered the Star line service at his former position on a cargo steamer between Liverpool and New York. He made our trips and then renewed his application. This time he was more successful, and with his practical knowledge and three weeks in the engineering school he passed the examination and was granted a certificate. The examination lasted from Wednesday of one week till Thursday of the next. This is one of the highest honors to be gained in the British naval service, and McClintock has the distinction of being the second American that has attained the honor. It is also remarkable for a man of his age to get such a certificate, and, above all, his letters were gained through his individual perseverance, unaided by political or other influences. the Boer war broke out and says that it was remarkable the way the government

Mr. McClintock was in Liverpool when got its soldiers off to South Africa. Transports that were carrying merchandise were unloaded and within four days their war equipment was in position and they were on the way to the front with 100,000 men. Mr. McClintock decided to go to the south and made the trip to Cape Town on the Majestic, which took a load of soldiers to the war and brought back a load of wounded. He was at Cape Town two weeks and while there the Majestic was made a prison

He said the British treated the prisoners with as much kindness as their own men. they were well fed, and frequently two or three prisoners could be found playing cards with that many British soldiers. The discipline in the British army, he says, is much more severe than that in the United States army and the private soldier under the crown knows nothing of the liberty the American rank man enjoys. The ambition of the officers of the British army is to gain a "Victoria Cross," an honor conferred by the Queen for bravery. He says that in the war many officers and soldiers took enormous chances to gain some little victory and even purposely exposed themselves with the hopes of getting a "V. C." He attributes this fact alone as being re-sponsible for a large per cent. of the British osses

THE BRITISH SOLDIER. The British soldier is not up to the standard of the American in marksmanship, and when guns were first placed in the hands of the yeomanry the men had to be taught how to handle and load their pieces. He said the regular army did very little effective work in South Africa, as it is the "professional" soldier, but when the yeomanry were put to the front the tide of battle turned in favor of the English. Lord Roberts and General Kitchener are now the two idols of Great Britain, and General Buller was held in the same estimation until he failed to relieve Ladysmith. The English people made light of the American demonstration over Dewey's victory, saying the British would accept such a victory as a matter of course, but when Ladysmith was relieved McClintock says our demonstrations in the Spanish-American war were nothing to compare to what happened **ASTHMA**



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in England. The people fairly went wild, and on the vessel he was aboard, when the news was signalled, every wine flask was soon empty. The press is very conservative about printing reports unfavorable to England, and very little of the adverse news was read by the English people. Mr. Mc-Clintock said that the officers of the vesse he was on while plying between Liverpool and New York called the reports of Boer victories in American papers "Yankee lies," and did not believe them, but if they happened to notice a bit of encouragement in one corner of the paper that was picked out and considered authentic news. He said he had to bear a great deal that was said against the Americans in silence, as it is uselss to argue with an Englishman. In regard to the attitude of the press, Mr. McClintock spoke of the race between the Shamrock and Columbia. Everything was for the Shamrock and there were big odds in betting on the British boat. When the time for the race came one of the Liverpoo

papers announced that it would post bulle tins. He said a canvass no larger than a bed sheet was stretched against the building and a little magic lantern, such as is given by American newspapers for prizes, was brought out. With this, one report of the lead, was thrown on the canvas from time to time during the evening, interspersed with pictures of Gladstone and other English celebrities. When the race was finished a notice was thrown on the canvas that the result would be published in an extra edition of the paper that would soon be on sale. This feature of enterprise was very amusing to him when he thought of the newspaper facilities at home and the American methods of conveying news

tinue his journey to the "Doric," at Yoko-hama, and will arrive there about April 18. AFTER GIBSON HOUSE.

Mr. McClintock left last night to con-

Attorney Thompson Represents Some

Chicago People.

Attorney Jack Thompson returned from Cincinnati Saturday evening, where h H. Holliday McClintock, senior engineer spent several days last week. He is the mysterious "James D. Thompson" who now lying at Yokohama, Japan, has just was "written up" at length in the Cincinported deal relating to the Gibson Hotel cate of Chicago and Indianapolis men who wanted to buy or lease the Gibson House. Many Indianapolis people were unable to identify the name of "James D. Thompson," since the young man who was supposed to answer to that name is known At the age of twenty Mr. McClintock here as "Jack" Thompson. He is con-

Mr. Thompson admitted, last night, that he went to Cincinnati to see about buying or leasing the Gibson House. He said he represented some Chicago men, but would not admit that Indianapolis people were interested in the negotiations. He says that no definite conclusion has been reached in relation to the property.

A HOUSE DESTROYED.

The Loss Will Reach \$1,400-Other Night Fires.

At 10:40 last night the residence of Patrick Sweeney, 2303 North Pennsylvania street, occupied by W. F. Taylor, burned to the ground, the result of an overheated furnace. The loss on the house is \$1,000

and on the furniture \$400.

Two Barns Burned. At 10:19 last night the barn in the rear of 213 East Merrill street, owned and occupied by F. Zimmer, burned, causing a loss of \$50. The fire communicated to the barn at 215 East Merrill street, owned by Mr. Umbersaw and occupied by M. Hennessy, and caused a loss of \$50. The origin is unknown.

and STETSON'S" stiff and soft.

Vehicle License. March 31 is the last day for paying bicycle and vehicle license without being subject to a penalty.

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